



Arduino Survival Tin

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TOOLS:

- [Side cutters \(1\)](#)
- [Soldering iron \(1\)](#)
- [Solder reel \(1\)](#)

PARTS:

- [Arduino microcontroller, Uno or Duemilanove \(1\)](#)
- [Servo \(generic\), feather servos are good \(1\)](#)
- [tin; tobacco tins have their uses \(1\)](#)
- [micro speaker \(1\)](#)
- [led bundle,include led displays \(1\)](#)
- [Piezo Element \(1\)](#)
- [Memsic 2125 Dual-Axis accelorometer \(1\)](#)
- [switch bundle \(1\)](#)
- [Arduino programming cable. \(1\)](#)
- [bundle of infrared devices,include a Parallax PIR \(1\)](#)
- [Bundle of jumper leads. \(1\)](#)
- [transistor bundle,MOSFET's as well \(1\)](#)
- [micro motor \(1\)](#)
- [resistor bundle,include potentiometers and LDR's \(1\)](#)

- [Mini breadboard \(1\)](#)

SUMMARY

This guide will show you how to build a survival tin, the Arduino way!

Step 1 — Arduino Survival Tin

- Be cautious when you work with Arduino boards as they are sensitive to static electrical discharge.



Step 2 — Gather parts from shops or out of old junk.



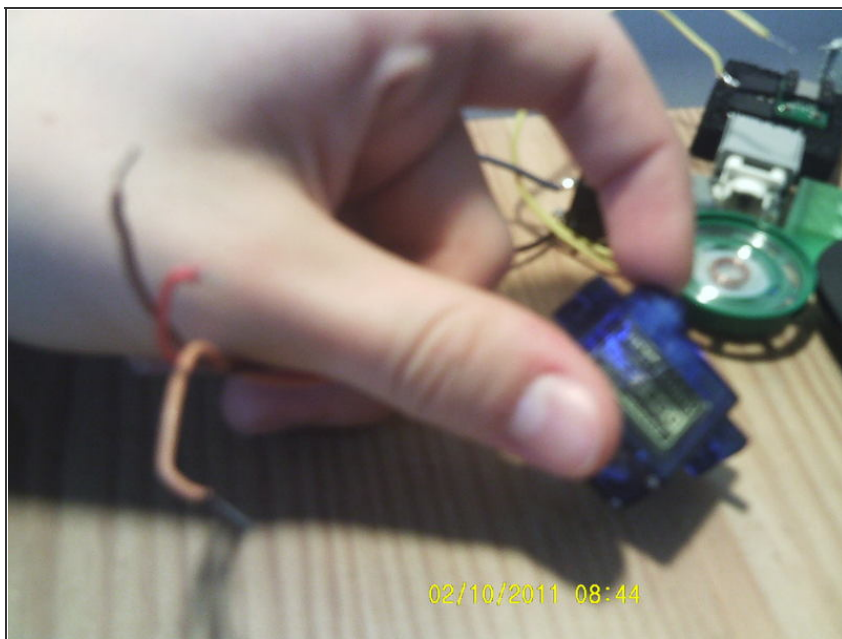
- I recommend Maplin and eBay.

Step 3 — Shortening leads.



- If your USB cable needs to be shorter, fire up the soldering iron!

Step 4 — Off-board components.



- Components such as servos will require tinned wires to connect to the Arduino. Back to the soldering iron!

Step 5 — Pack it all up!

- Get your tin and arrange the components in it.
- You might want to include a battery snap and battery in the tin.



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